

871 period of schooling, but party conflict prevents the necessary
665 law being passed.

In spite of this impasse, a great deal has been accomplished in Austrian schools since the War under most difficult conditions. Both parties have been agreed on the validity of three guiding principles which were to be emphasized in the new educational era, according to a directive issued in September 1945: Austrian patriotism (*Volks- und Staatsbewußtsein*), democracy, and humanity. Their experiences between 1938 and 1945 have brought home to Austrians the value of the first two principles more clearly than ever before. The third is deeply embedded in the Austrian nature and tradition.

874 Austria's three universities and her other institutions of
727 higher learning suffered some material damage during the War, especially the University of Vienna and the Technical Institutes at Vienna and Graz. Their work after the War was also severely hampered by the shortage of fuel and food. But the most serious problems that faced them were lack of staff and lack of money.

[875] Some of Austria's finest scholars had gone into exile during the German occupation. Of those that remained many of the younger had been called up for military service, and a number of the ablest and most influential were excluded from teaching as incriminated Nazis. Germans, who had been appointed to Austrian universities under Hitler, returned to Germany. Some of the gaps could be filled by bringing back professors who had been forced into retirement by the Nazis and had remained in Austria. But there were still many vacancies for which it was very difficult to find the right men. The younger generation of university teachers had suffered severely from the War, and it was rarely possible to persuade Austrian exiles, who had settled down happily in other countries, to return to Austria under the prevailing economic and political conditions and at the low salaries that were offered. For more than two years after the War, Vienna University was even unable to fill its chair of English.

Lack of funds not only kept down salary scales; it made it

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impossible to replace books and instruments that had been damaged and destroyed or to modernize equipment after years of neglect. Under such conditions serious research in many branches of science was impossible. To give one isolated example, in 1948 the Department of Astronomy at the Technical Institute in Vienna received a total monthly grant for books and equipment of 50 schillings—that is to say, \$2.00 to \$5.00, according to whether the black-market or official rate of exchange is taken. Such expensive new apparatus as was received by the universities and technical institutes often came, in one way or another, without payment from the United States. 874 • 727

In spite of these formidable obstacles, the war-weary and elderly professors set about the task of building up the academic life of their country with devotion and idealism. In the middle of April 1945, while fighting was still going on, members of the staff of Vienna University met together to consider what could be done to rebuild their university on true Austrian lines. Before the end of the month they had elected a Senate and Rector to take charge of the work of reconstruction.

There has been no lack of students since the War in Austrian universities. Young Austrians, including many ex-servicemen, have been anxious and impatient to equip themselves for some useful and constructive occupation after years of war and misdirected effort. So it has come about that the student body has shown a considerable increase on the pre-War level and for several years has exceeded 20,000. In the winter term of 1950-1 it numbered over 22,000, which was 43 per cent above the 1937-8 figure. Austrian universities continue to attract hundreds of students each year from Eastern Europe, and the number of students from the West, including the United States, has been increasing.

Foreign cultural organizations in Austria have done what they can to help. French and British professors and lecturers have visited Austrian universities. Austrian scholars have been invited to England and France, and scholarships given to Austrian students for foreign study. Harvard University has 874 648

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648 organized an international seminar in Max Reinhardt's mansion near Salzburg, where American, Austrian, and other European students have studied together. Most important of all, from the point of view of its long-term effects, a large-scale and stimulating exchange between Austrian and American universities has been made possible under the Fullbright Law.

The fact remains that academic work in Austria is being carried on under great difficulties. Learning and scientific research have always been dependent in some degree on wealth and patronage, and in the present highly technical age this applies more than ever before. Austria's universities and technical institutes will only flourish again by international standards when the country's economic position is stronger than it is today or as a result of foreign endowments on a scale that can hardly be expected.

874 In addition to its schools and universities, Austria before the War had a very active adult education movement, which reflected the social ideals of the First Republic. After the War the difficulties in the way of restoring the vitality of the adult education centres throughout the country were considerable. They suffered from the same troubles as the universities and schools: material damage, lack of fuel, and shortages of staff, books, and supplies. Moreover, because they were voluntary, they tended to come off worse under the exacting post-War conditions, which made so many demands on people's energy and resilience. So far as the public authorities were concerned, the schools and universities had to have priority. Yet, after an inevitably slow start, the idealistic drive behind the movement asserted itself. During 1949 there were over 35,000 registrations for courses at Vienna's adult education centres, which compared favourably with pre-War figures, and the revival was reflected in the provinces, where attendances increased and new centres were founded. In Lower Austria an interesting development took place at the suggestion of the Ministry of Education. An association was founded to encourage co-operation between all groups and organizations engaged in adult education in the widest sense of the term, such as educa-

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tion centres, people's libraries, folk-song and folk-dancing clubs and art societies. The example was soon followed in a number of other provinces.

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An important part in the adult education movement was played by the so-called people's libraries, from which books could normally be borrowed without charge. Some were run by the villages and municipalities, some by the churches, some by trade unions, and others by political parties or voluntary associations. Their number rose within two years from a low level of 400 in 1945 to 1,257 in 1947.

The lack of books was one of the main cultural problems in post-War Austria. The intellectual isolation and severely restricted literary diet of the Nazi régime were followed by a period of dangerous uncertainty after Hitler's power had collapsed. A great deal would depend on how the mental and spiritual void was filled which had been left by the failure and exposure of the whole Nazi system.

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Austrian journalism rose bravely to the occasion, but in the early days Austria's own contribution to the solution of the problem was limited by economic dislocation, shortage of paper, and absence of the conditions conducive to creative effort. The Allied Information Services did a great deal, and two British organizations took the lead in remedying the lack of books. By an imaginative stroke Mr. Ernest Bevin gave orders for two aeroplane loads of English books to be flown over to Austria early in 1946. This enabled the British Council to hold a highly successful book exhibition in Vienna during March, as a result of which nearly all the 20,000 books were sold within a short time and a large number of additional orders were received by London publishers. The British Foreign Office and Treasury made arrangements by which the Austrians could buy the books with their own currency and the British publishers were paid in sterling. Henceforth the main restriction on the supply of English books in Austria was the limited numbers available in Britain itself, where the paper shortage was still acute. The following year the British Council organized six further book exhibitions in provincial

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former minister Dr. Georg Zimmermann, and the manager of the Statistisches Institut der Universität Wien (Statistical Institute of the University of Vienna), Professor Dr. Wilhelm Winkler. The latter is the author of a number of treatises about principles of methods and economic statistics. In this field of endeavor he is being supported by F. Klezl-Norberg, vice-president of the Statistical Central Office. These two theorists share, from a national economic point of view, the ideas of the Austrian School, whereby the first named inclines more or less towards mathematics and economics. 647 816

The Ständige interministerielle Referentenkomitee zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit und Sicherung der Vollbeschäftigung (Permanent Inter-ministerial Committee of Department Heads to combat Unemployment and to secure Full-time Employment) also cooperates with the Institute of Economic Research. This committee concerns itself not solely with the task of enforcing immediately adequate measures, but also directs attention towards weak points in the economy which eventually could influence the intensity of work; it further prepares long-term economic measures which should be enacted. [464] [654]

The Mitteilungen (Reports) of the Österreichisches Kuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit (Austrian Board of Trustees for Economy), a board sponsored by the Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft, are especially concerned with rationalization problems (Manager: Consul Schmidhuber). Science of business economics is a discipline particularly taught at the Hochschule für Welthandel, Vienna, which has quite a number of experts on its lecturing staff (W. Bouffier, F. Dörfel, K. Oberparleiter). This branch of science became, via the balance theory, more and more related to theoretical economics. In this way--and this applies to the entire field of commercial science--the selection of themes, the setting of problems and the methods of presentation show the influence of the Austrian School. The science of business economics has contributed to better and more standardized forms of accounting, improvements in bookkeeping and cost accounting. Scientific handling of advertising and market research has substantially improved plant management. 874 457 816

Austria has become intensely interested lately in methods of work psychology, which have proven successful in the United States, England and other western nations. In this connection may be mentioned the 461 466 816

On the left bank of the Enns, running eastwards, the road leads past the Grabnerhof, a modern agricultural college, and through the little village of Weng, climbing steeply to Buchau. 874 ●

Through meadows and woods the little road leads out of a realm of solitude past traces of the bygone days of the "Ironmasters" to come gradually into more populated and livelier surroundings. In 1150 this place was called St. Gallus-in-Silva, i. e. St. Gallen-in-the-Wood—and the descriptive name is still applicable. 361

The main road from Admont to the East runs towards the Hohen Buchstein, at the foot of which road, railway and river enter that unique natural phenomenon which the Enns through countless aeons has carved out of the chalk cliffs, the Gesäuse. 133
A sunny, cheerful forest valley, the river tearing its way through the rocks below, and on both sides high forests filled with the rushing wind and the songs of birds in the tree-tops. Now and again a stone avalanche falls from distant heights with the re-echoing crash of falling debris. Where small lateral valleys join the Enns they afford above dark forests glimpses of the gorges and heights of the Gesäuseberge. It is an exciting excursion, no matter whether the traveller looks out from the window of a train or the back of a car, or, disregarding the fatigue of going on foot in the old way, enjoys the beauty of the Upper Styrian mountain world in a four-hour walk.

Into the Gesäuse runs the Johnsbach Valley, once filled with noisy life by blacksmiths and their apprentices, but now a popular point of entry for mountaineers who wish to climb the heights of the Reichenstein, Ödstein, Planspitze and Hochtor. In Gstatterboden, on the calmer reaches of the river, the mountain giants are again visible in all their majesty.

Where the Erzbach joins the Enns lies Hieflau, long famous for its output of Styrian iron. The nearby Erzberg and the waterway of the Enns enabled Hieflau to establish and develop its furnaces, to turn out iron ingots and to build workers' houses. There are still some remains of the great Enns Dam, a picturesque construction of the hydraulic engineer Hans Gasteiger, who was buried in Kirchlandl in 1577. 361 327

The Enns, now flowing northwards, buries itself deeply between high plateaus on which farmers have long been settled amidst meadows and woods. Hastening past Gross-Reifling with its castle-like houses dating from the times of the iron carriers





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Variety of scenery, of work and of people, multiplicity of colouring and tone, differences of speech, song, verse and custom, in village and in town—all this goes to make up, all this is given by our bountiful, inexhaustible, motherly homeland of Lower Austria.

Let thy sons tell of thee to friends:

IN THE SEMINARY AT ST. PÖLTEN. It was a long and exciting journey as your mother travelled with you from the northern vineyards across Vienna and the Wienerwald to St. Pölten. As the great cupola of the mighty Abbey tower rose above the horizon you could not suppress a slight quiver of excitement, and as the other towers joined it, spires and then again cupolas, you felt, without being able to express it, that there was something spiritual about this picture. Then it gripped you, the riot of colour and the flowing lines of Baroque. Overcome, you stood in the great abbey square, and then passed through the gates in mute expectancy. Marble columns, gilded capitals, ornate ceilings and the glittering gilt and colouring of the altar pictures impressed you deeply.

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Rathaus and Trinity Column, Franciscan Church and Carmelite Monastery, bold tracery of gables, blossoming clouds of stone, haloes spreading rays of gold, they all plunged you in a single day deep into the rich treasures of a vanished world. Since that day your acquaintance with the great names of Jakob Prandtauer, Daniel Gran, Althomontz, Mungenast and Kremsier Schmidt have meant much to you.

In those times the board of the seminary was a frugal one and outside, overhanging the road to the town, there was a solitary pear, forgotten in the glossy green of the mighty tree-tops, tempting, round and invitingly yellow. For half an hour or more you tried to knock it down. The one who finally hit it was envied, but when he hit into it he made a face. For weeks it had to be kept in a cupboard, and only then did it become chocolate brown on the outside, the inside silver-hued and delightfully sweet. You soon found out that St. Pölten lay near the perry country.

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874 The teachers took good care of you. They let your surroundings speak for themselves. You will never be able to forget the arcaded courtyard of the Schallaburg with its wonderful terra cotta work from the hand of an Italian master. Seitenstetten was rather far off, but you managed to visit it. Quiet and beautiful, yet busy in its own way, it is set in a fertile countryside.

241 Once two of you decided to go off together. Above your heads you bore a flag which was supposed to express the longing of its bearers for the open spaces and all things beautiful. They found their way to Mank, to Amstetten and further afield, discovering that this province possesses as many real farmers as it does great, rounded hills. Like castles on the latter stand the two-storied farms of the landed farmers. Theirs is the world in all its essence—ploughland, meadows, forests. Black-trunked, heavily grown pear trees stand before the farms, in gardens, in hedges. The peasant dialect is soft, easy going, manly and kindly.

000 Later you once stood with a girl up in the mountain-pass village of Annaberg, in the porch of the church. The curious high tower with its covering of metal plates showed clearly against the blue winter sky and in the far distance before you was the snow-topped ridge of the Ötischer. Then you set forth into the boundless glistening world through the dark-green snow-covered forest. There a wonder arose out of the earth, a wonder for you, child of the hills. Through the crystalline crust of the ice broke the faultless bloom of the first Christmas rose, born of the silent force of winter. Carefully you picked the blossom, and carefully you gave it to the girl. Pure and white as the rose was this hour, pure as the eternally sparkling snows, young as the potent breath of the woods and as free of dust as the beckoning blue heavens.

133 788 You have not forgotten the sparkling summer waters of the Erlauf and Lunzer lakes. Surrounded by flowers and forests, tranquil, glitteringly blue, they call to you, offering rest to the weary visitor from the cities, and tempting the peasant pilgrims of Lower Austria away from their pious, easy walk of penance to the Virgin Mary at Zell.

000 STUDENTS IN THE WACHAU DISTRICT. Your St. Pölten teachers wanted you to see many and varied things, and so you found yourselves in the wine-gardens of Göttweig Monastery. Oh unforgettable hour! Blue as the night, golden as the moon, milk-white as the surrounding chestnut blossoms. St. Benedict is fond of building on mountains. Before us were the valley and the low country and there beyond, half hidden by fields, the Danube. Above were many hundreds of lights, gables, roofs, towers and mountains. On the morrow you passed through Krems, singing, because you were students, "A wandering apprentice I, knowing no cares ..."

How it echoed in the narrow streets! The past took you warmly by the hand. If you had found a blue-uniformed sentry standing guard at the Steiner Tor with

133 You once stood in May in Wiener Neustadt on the Ungarfeld. There was the rocky wall of the Hohe Wand in the south. The Rosalien range appeared as a light coloured, enticing forest. Eastwards the green pasture-land opened out like a gateway. The two gothic towers of the Theresian Military Academy were an unchanging landmark of the "ever-loyal town".

[874] You first drove over the Semmering in time of peace. Then you were able to enjoy yourself quietly and at leisure. Giants must once have played in this area, using as dice the mountains which begin here, wild and majestic. A man of the determination of Karl Ghega was needed to tame this wilderness. He bent the mountains and the deep gorges to his will. His tunnels and viaducts alternate in carrying the railroad to its highest point. The Semmering railway was the first mountain railway of the world which all others used as a model. All the railways of the Andes in South America learned from it.

[496] [132] The Semmering district, in a pocket of warm air above cold and misty valleys, is Lower Austria's show-piece. People from all the world over come here in search of health and peace. The Viennese regard the Semmering, Rax and Schneeberg as their own estates in the Alps. Towards the east the landscape slopes gradually down to the forested knolls of the hill country. In Mönichkirchen the work of Anton Wildgans reached epic status.

IN THE WACHAU DISTRICT. In the first days of creation there may have been some question as to which was the stronger, land or water. In the Wachau, the river triumphed over the mountains, although it has still to follow a course prescribed by the former, as to where it should narrow, should turn, should form bays and inlets; rocks jut out to spur its flanks, hidden granite builds hurdles over which it is forced to leap. Between Melk and Krems nestle a dozen charming villages whose picture lingers long with the wanderers along the banks and the passengers on the Danube steamers. Weissenkirchen lies in the heart of the Wachau district in a sunny position to the south. Old courtyards, arcades, rounded archways and vinecovered houses call for attention. In the small village of Schwallenbach they will show you the old parish church and the "Devil's Wall". The boatmen of the Danube tell the story of its origin. The Devil's grandmother is said to have scoffed regularly at the columns of pilgrims and the ships of the Crusaders, moving the Archfiend one night to try to block the flow of the Danube by building this stout wall. At Willendorf was found the sandstone figure of a "Venus" which archaeologists admire as a relic of matriarchal, pre-historic times. Spitz, a sleepy little Danube town at the foot of the Jauerling should not be overlooked. Backed by the four-square tower of the Hinterhaus ruins, it is in blossom time a fairy garden of pink and white. Standing out against the mountains behind are multi-coloured forests—pale green larches, rust-brown fir trees and dark pines.